The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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W. P. BIAR, Business Manager.

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The money must accompany the order, and in no instance can there be credit given.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Carlist Canard.

MADRID, April 14.—The rumor that the Carlist force was marching on to Barcelona caused great excitement in that city yesterday, and volunteers were called to arms. The excitement subsided when it was discovered that the report was untrue.

PARIS, April 14.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlist forces which attacked Puigcerda are in a critical position.

Protest from Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, April 14.—Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to his constituents in Corsica, protesting against his expulsion from France. He says: "The Napoleons have been the saviors of France. The nation can never be separated from the head of the people.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 14.—Mr. Caird, of Dundee, declares that the wheat crop of South Australia is satisfactory, 100,000 tons being available for export.

PARIS, April 14.—M. Du Sommerard, candidate for Assembly, has issued an address to the electors, declaring that of all others the most ill-governed country can be sought and loved liberty, but liberty founded on law, not perpetual revolution. He promises to faithfully sustain the policy of President Thiers, and expresses an earnest desire for the consolidation of the republic and the establishment of universal suffrage.

ON, Piedmont, April 14.—The *Journal de St. Peterbourg* says there is no truth in the report that American correspondents will be allowed to accompany the expedition against Khiva.

MADRID, April 14.—The Carlist outbreak, Canalis, has furnished the pretension of newspapers in the north of Spain.

ROME, April 14.—The condition of the Pope has no real improvement. His physician was able to-day to give audiences to several visitors.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 14.—Sunday has been a holiday in the London and Liverpool markets.

CRIMES.

Attempted Outrage by a Negro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 14, 1873.

A negro named Harris attempted a rape on the person of a servant girl employed by Mr. C. McKee's yesterday afternoon while the family were at church. He knocked her down and attempted to drag her into an adjoining room, when her screams attracted the neighbors. The negro fled but was arrested and confined in jail to await examination.

JAMES HUTCHISON, a member of the 69th, and also of the war of 1813, aged, eighty, died at the Monongahela House yesterday.

Supposed Murderer of General Hindman Arrested.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 14.—Last Saturday a man named Vaughn, with half a dozen others, was arrested by the Chief of Police on suspicion of being the man who assassinated General Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena, Arkansas, some four years since while sitting near the fire surrounded by his family. The police are very reticent in regard to the matter, but it is stated that the arrest of Vaughn is based on a letter written by him. It is stated he was hired to do the deed by one whose object was to avenge the ruin of a young lady by Hindman. Other parties, it is said, will also be arrested and the whole matter be given to the public in a few days.

Resurgence of Bidwell, the Escaped Forger.

HAVANA, April 13.—Bidwell was recaptured by the police on the sea shore, twenty miles above this city. He resisted his hands and legs severely when he passed from the steamer on the wharf. Many of the city and island were found on the person of the prisoner. He refuses to say where the balance of the cargo. Bidwell's conduct unfortunately neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

Important United States Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Supreme Court to-day decided what is known as the New Orleans Slaughter House cases, in error from the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The butchers claimed the incorporation of the Crescent City Slaughter House Company by the Legislature, and giving it such exclusive privileges as to compel all of them to obey its requirements, was the re-establishment of slavery, forever abolished by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and also a violation of the fourteenth or civil rights amendment thereto, inasmuch as it places all butchers at the mercy of the incorporators and deprives them of their business, which is given over to the monopoly. The Court below held that as the charter was for the declared purpose of protecting the health of the city, an object within the lawful scope of the police power, it was sufficient consideration for the grant of privileges, and the charter was valid.

The opinion is sustained by the Supreme Court, which says: "The law does not prevent butchers from doing their ... slaughtering, but only confines ... to a location ... in accordance with the right and duty of the Legislature to fix. The wisdom of the monopoly granted is not a matter for this court. It is no justification for the assertion that the butchers are deprived of the right to prosecute their occupation, or of the people of their daily service of food. The regulation of the business of slaughtering within the limits of the city is not inappropriate to be killed, and of the most afterwards, are among the most important requirements of sanitary precaution, which may be established by the legislature of power belonging to states, and the exclusive authority of Legislatures over the subject is well settled.

The answer to objections under the thirteenth amendment is, that personal servitude is there defined as placing the service of one man from doing their ... The clause of the fourteenth amendment, which has been cited, protects the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States from the hostile action of the states, and not those of the citizens of the several states. These immunities and privileges are of a federal nature, and if the prohibited error is committed, the party injured can invoke the aid of federal authority. Not from that character do they derive the peculiarities of property without due process of law, nor deny them equal protection of law within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion on behalf of the Chief Justice, Justices Swayne, Bradley and himself, maintaining that the right to follow any ordinary pursuit or avocation of life was not given by law, but is one of the rights, and is merely recognized and protected by law; that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana had no power to grant an act the slaughtering of nearly one hundred and twenty square miles of densely populated territory, into the hands of a few corporators, and that the power that it had to put all the events of a large city into the hands of a privileged few; and holding that the grant is unconstitutional and void.

Justices Swayne and Bradley also read several opinions.

From Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 11, 1873.

William Curtis, who was injured a few days ago by cars running over his foot, died from lock-jaw yesterday.

The body of John Mattingly was found in the river about four miles below the city to-day.

Rev. W. F. Johnson was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church to-night, Rev. George E. Webster, former pastor, officiating.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of the keeper of the Cape Roman light-house, off Charleston, S. C., was found dead Sunday night with her throat cut from ear to ear and a razor and revolver by her side. A large sum of money and deceased had recently drawn from bank is missing.

One hundred feet of the embankment of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was washed away Sunday, both will cause an interruption for a few days.

The inquiry into the sanity of George Francis Train will be continued at New York to-day. Train is summoned as his witnesses nearly every statesman, financier, editor and journalist, in the country.

The grand jury at New York yesterday took testimony in regard to the money dealers in Wall street, large number of brokers were present. Up to noon no indictments was the only witness examined, although supposed to a searching cross-examination, nothing was elicited of particular importance bearing the question under investigation.

Bacher & Co., of New York, heavy silk importers, in connections in Zurich, Switzerland, are related to have suspended. The Zurich branch suspended May.

President Grant will leave Washington for St. Louis to-morrow morning.

The legal tenders outstanding yesterday amounted to $356,481,355.

A cable dispatch to the New York *Tribune's Journal*, received yesterday morning, in answer to a cipher of inquiry, denies that the Pope is dangerously ill. He had had a severe attack of diarrhea, been confined to bed, but is rapidly recovering.

John Martin, a prominent citizen, member of City council, and member of the house of Quigley & Martin, commission, at Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever.

Ernst Tunnang, a German, committed suicide yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, by drowning. He was a family.

The newly-elected Board of Councilmen of Cincinnati yesterday organized by the election of Samuel Dexter, Democrat, President, and Daniel E. Reppublican, Vice President.

At the request of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Senator Morton will introduce in the senate a petition on the relations of railroads to the public to the government.

The Missouri planing mill, occupying a block in Louis, was burned Sunday morning, involving a loss of $60,000 to $80,000; insurance $40,000. Several old tenement houses were badly damaged or wholly destroyed, and about fifty families rendered homeless.

Saturday night last Mr. W. C. Gunn, editor of the Green Illinois, *Sentinel*, accidentally shot and dangerously wounded his wife while carelessly handling an thought to be unloaded.

Sunday night a gang of burglars made a raid on Union village, N. J., and after robbing a number of and businesses, set fire to a stable. The citizens need out and secured one thief, aged eighteen.

The machinery, houses, &c., of the Boston mine ct, near Fredericktown, Md., were burned yesterday ruling. Loss $5,000.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of World met at the Richmond, Virginia, to-day.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at ...ce yesterday; the City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York.

The Nos. 1 and 2 of the Dwight Manufacturing ...pany, in ... were destroyed by fire ... The mills were devoted to manufacturing ... sheetings and cotton flannels, and consumed 4,500 bales of cotton, which were insured, as was also one stock of finished goods and sheets. The total loss will not fall short of one-quarter of a million dollars. The heaviest insurance companies in Boston agencies. Eight hundred people are thrown out of employment. The fire was caused by the accidental upsetting of a lamp.

Hayden, the *Herald* correspondent in Cuba, is reported to be dead.

In most sections snow storm of the season is prevailing between Fremont, Neb., and Cheyenne, coming Territory. In commencement at Cheyenne morning, traveled eastward slowly, reached Platte Sunday night and Grand Island early yesterday morning, and continued to get out with heavy drifts all about four and five feet in depth. No life is safe outside of shanty. Trains are ... waiting for the storm to abate.

Indiscreet Offered

CASH and to recover any, on cigars. All kinds groceries and flour at the Chesterfield Front, Borough. T. C. JENKINS.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

New Tariff of the Railroad Trunk Lines to the West.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Trunk lines to the West yesterday adopted a new tariff of freight rates to the West and Southwest. There is a decided reduction, varying from ten to twenty-five per cent. The average reduction is about sixteen per cent. The Erie Railway and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies have made greater reductions than any other lines on the shipment of freight by the ...ices. The Erie Railway will have a fleet of thirty propellers plying between Buffalo, Chicago and intermediate ports. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company also has a large fleet of propellers plying between the same ports. In addition the latter company intends to ...gage in the trade of steamers from Buffalo to Duluth, on Lake Superior, running in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The following are the new rates, per ton lbs., from this city some of the most important points:

Stations.	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class. special.
Cincinnati	92	62	39	35	25
Toledo	77	49	34	28	25
Detroit	100	67	42	37	25
Milwaukee	100	70	44	39	25
Chicago	100	70	44	39	25
Jeffersonville	102	66	42	37	25
Chicago	100	70	44	39	25
Omaha	125	105	100	110	95
St. Louis	120	105	70	70	65
West points	120	105	100	95	74
Nashville	127	105	105	84	64

It is understood that the National Dispatch Company and other lines are also preparing a new schedule. They have been running in opposition to the Trunk lines ever since navigation closed, and it is understood will continue to do so.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1873.

THE LATEST WIFE MURDER.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on Wednesday in the case of Mrs. McDermott, who was so brutally murdered by her husband yesterday. McDermott was captured in a straight jacket. His persistent attempts yesterday to commit suicide induce the belief that he is insane.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REVIVED.

The Circuit Court of Brooklyn recently gave a verdict in favor of the claimants who brought suit against the city for bounty for enlistments after the war of 1812. The case was carried to Albany, and the verdict was sustained. The city yesterday appealed from this and has saved the city $50,000.

NEWS NOTES.

At the semi-annual book trade sale last week, three million seven hundred thousand were sold.

The Brooklyn firms have conceded to the demands of the striking carpenters for $3 00 for eight hours.

The woman claiming to be the wife of General Arlington, who was found last week on the street suffering from abortion, will recover. She is not the wife of General Arlington. The General is dead, and his widow is in Washington City, the pretensions of the sick woman.

Application was made to-day for *habeas corpus* in the case of Carl Vogt, held for the murder of Chevalier de Blanco.

CASUALTIES.

Lost Boy Found Drowned in a Cistern.

Special Dispatch the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 14, 1873.

Last night about nine o'clock the bells were tolled here for a German boy named Charles Gintner, who, it was supposed, had wandered away from home, and on no one on his whereabouts could be discovered. Search was instituted in the neighborhood of the city and almost were found on the person of the prisoner. He refuses to say where the balance of the cargo. Bidwell's conduct unfortunately neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

Drowned to Death in an Oil Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HASSENWEILER, OHIO, April 14, 1873.

Saturday evening Wm. Miller, a young man of twenty-eight, employed by Messrs. Geo. W. Hardman & Co. in their oil mill, was caught by the shafting and instantly killed. The shaft was revolving at the rate of fifty revolutions a minute when Miller's clothes caught. In the coming he was thrown and dashed against the belt covering the shafting, breaking his neck, and his body was fearfully bruised. Death must have been instantaneous, as life was extinct when the machinery stopped. The Coroner's verdict was accidental death.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

The storm on the ... may continue moving slowly northeastward into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that in Iowa will advance northeastward, and a third storm center develops in South Carolina and on Middle Atlantic coast. For Monday in New England, except Maine, continued warmth and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain. For Lower Lakes and western portion of Middle States, increasing north and east winds and many local storms. For the region of the Middle States, northeasterly winds and rising temperature. For Virginia and North Carolina, fresh and brisk winds, with clouds and rain. From Alabama northward and westward, rising winds over the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather. For Upper Lakes, increasing northerly winds with rain. Cautionary signals ordered. For Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Duluth, and are ordered for Northwick and Wilmington.

$30,000 Suit Against Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, April 14.—Suit has been instituted in the United States Court against Oakes Ames for three hundred thousand dollars, the claim is for shares of Union Pacific Stock. The suit grows out of certain cotton transactions at New Orleans during the war, for which the government claims Ames is responsible. Ames is in the field and others, now sue Ames for the amount, alleging that he was a partner with Mansfield.

Military Revolt at Porto Rico.

Herald special.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 14.—The troops in Porto Rico have resolved in favor of the Republic. Confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels in port have disembarked to sustain order. A ball had been arranged for to-night, but two war vessels are about to leave that city.

FROM CANTON, OHIO.

Pleasant Angories of a Bountiful Harvest—Manufacturers and Business Men Hopeful of a Brisk Season—An Improved Catechism for the Board of Directors of the "Valley Railroad."

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, April 12, 1873.

A few weeks coming from the city of Canton, Ohio, if hogs may not prove distasteful to the readers of the Commercial, a few words concerning the same. For the past month the thermometer has ranged in the vicinity of zero, notwithstanding which our fertile fields and our beautiful meadows, within a few days past, surprise our eyes with the green garb of spring and summer. Our manufactories are like two palaces, full to the brim with the busy hum of industry. Our merchants, one, skilful and whose assisted mechanics and workingmen; our mechanics and the enjoyment of the greatest amount of home patronage ever known, and every element of industry is alive, active, and has entered upon the spring campaign with a prospect of successful sparing and summer reward for its labor, and capital invested rewarded.

Our business men who were persuaded to take stock in the "Valley Railroad," a line from Cleveland to Bowerstown on the Pan Handle, have some misgivings in regard to its management up to this time, and as that road is now in the hands of a receiver, to have since next Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Akron, it would be agreeable for them to know before that time what is to be done with it. Which is now in the hands of a receiver, to have since next Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Akron, it would be agreeable for them to know before that time what is to be done with it. Which is now in the hands of a receiver, to have since next Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Akron, it would be agreeable for them to know before that time what is to be done with it. Which is now in the hands of a receiver, to have since next Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Akron, it would be agreeable for them to know before that time what is to be done with it.

Catechism for the Board of Directors of the "Valley Railroad."

1st. What is the present condition of the Valley Railroad?

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

THE State Normal School at Shippensburg, an important educational institution, will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies today. Addresses will be delivered by George P. Barnes, Esq., principal of the school, Hon. John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, and other distinguished advocates of liberal education.

A MATTER which considerably concerns numerous important interests in this State to understand, is, that the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, repealing the tax on the net earnings or income of incorporated companies liable to tax on capital stock, takes effect from the 1st of November, of last year. The *usual* of the law in reference to *gross* receipts of railway and canal companies does not take effect until July 1, next.

THE latest published report of the Bureau of Statistics brings the exhibit of our foreign commerce down to November 30, 1872. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports for the eleven months ended at that period, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $117,767,227, while for the eleven months ended November 30, 1871, the imports exceeded the exports by only $48,611,567.

IN SPITE of the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut by the New Haven boilers, the opposition papers hear "thunder all around the sky." And in the very first campaign in which national issues are involved, and the principles and policy of the two parties are again set squarely in opposite array, they—in common with the party in whose interest they prick up their ears—will catch that which now they think they hear.

IT MAY not be generally known that the tax of five per cent heretofore deducted from each interest and coupon payment of bonds issued by corporations of this State is repealed, and the same put upon the companies and made payable on the first of January and July to the State Treasurer. Those companies that have interest and coupons maturing on the 1st of July next claim that the payment of the five per cent. to holders does not then begin, for the reason that the interest heretofore withheld had accrued up to that under the old law. The matter is of some importance to parties in interest.

FOR subtle and biting irony commend us to Chief Justice Chase, who is reported to have lately expressed the opinion that if the Democratic party "had the firmness to discard and throw overboard all aspirants who favored the increase of Congressional salary and to nominate now men pledged to abolish that increase, they would carry the next Congressional elections." This is as though one should descant to a helpless incumbrance on the manifold blessings of health, or should paint a poverty hounded wretch with the relish of the fat hind hugging the toothsome joy which the millionaires of the world amassed their wealth. Instructive in both cases, no doubt, but think how unspeakably cruel.

NEW YORK financial circles are considerably agitated over the action taken by a number of the principal brokers of that city in regard to the enforcement of the usury laws. It is a well-known fact that money is loaned upon the street every day, at usurious rates of interest. A number of capitalists combined together have it in their power to keep the money market tight by contracting loans, and only lending at high rates. This action embarrasses all departments of business, and a number of influential men have determined to see what remedy the law affords. The movement is directed against certain lenders of money, but it is the intention of those interested in the movement to ascertain whether the banks are also guilty or not. The punishment for usury, and also for conspiracy, is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The leaders of the movement are said to be quite sanguine in regard to the matter. Should it be made clear that those who have been informed against, intend to revenge themselves by withdrawing capital altogether from the street, and thus make the stringency severer than ever. What will ultimately come of the matter remains to be seen.

NORTHERN EXPERIENCE has fully shown that in the long run "a strike" very seldom succeeds but almost invariably recoils on the heads of its instigators. It is reported that a general labor strike is about to take place in all the principal towns and cities of the country. It seems almost incredible that, figuratively speaking, intelligent men should be so bent on cutting their own throats. Do they not see that by their blindness and folly they are, as in New York, driving capital from their own fields of labor to seek more remunerative investment elsewhere? For instance, in that city, a year *ago*, the building prospects were brighter than they had been since the late war. Then came the labor agitations, and the result is a withdrawal of over *twelve millions* from investment—a dead loss to the city —and a *loss of over six millions* to the workingmen themselves. We carefully counsel workingmen everywhere to ponder these significant facts. Even in the few instances in which strikes have been successful the same ameliorative results would most likely have been reached nearly or quite as soon, and certainly with far less friction and loss, by the operation of the simple law of supply and demand. In this country, where every man can stipulate for himself regarding his wages and hours of labor, the whole system of strikes is a colossal stupidity. It is to be hoped the workingmen of Pittsburgh may utterly refuse to countenance the blind and blundering folly.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

The massacre of General CANBY and those who accompanied him, by the Modoc Indians, while engaged in the very act of carrying out the Peace policy of the President in his dealings with the Indian tribes, has very naturally aroused the indignation of the country and forced the government into a war upon the Modocs that must be one of extermination. The cry for vengeance is universal and right. The treacherous savages have put themselves beyond the pale of mercy and called down upon their own heads the sentence of death and extinction. The order of Gen. SHERIDAN, to destroy them root and branch, as SAUL was directed to slay the Amalekites, was the right thing to do, and the only thing the government could be expected to do. So far, all are heartily agreed.

But we cannot understand nor join in the clamor against the Peace Commissioners as being responsible for this outrage, nor the conclusion drawn from it that the Peace policy is a failure and should therefore be abandoned. That it was a failure in this case, we admit; but it has succeeded so well and so fully in every other case, that we marvel at this precipitancy in condemning it for a solitary failure. One swallow does not make a summer, nor one tree a forest; and one failure in attempting to carry out a Christian and humane policy towards a savage and ill-used people, is not an offset against the multitudinous instances of success in other cases. The cry for vengeance in this particular case is natural and just; but let us take good heed that the lust for vengeance does not lead us into unjust judgment. The Peace policy is to be judged on its merits, and in the full light of the history of all the efforts made in carrying it out with the various tribes, and not by this one, isolated instance of failure. The frenzy of indignation it has provoked will be nearly as bad as the crime which provoked it, if it leads us into the substitution of a harsh, and bloody policy with all other tribes of Indians, for a peaceful and humane one.

The Peace policy towards the Indians generally, by President GRANT, has done more to gain for him a warm place in the hearts of the Christian people of this land than anything else he has done. It was the substitution of fair-dealing for fraud, of kindness for harshness, and of Christianizing and civilizing influences for brutalizing ones. It looked forward to making the Indians an agricultural and civilized class, and to withdrawing them from the pursuits of hunting and war. It was charitable, kind and humanizing in all its length and breadth, and whether it has been or will be a failure, it was an experiment the government was bound to make, both for the sake of humanity and for the protection of the people on whose border the Indians live. The trial of it has had but a few years test, and it has not failed, so far, except in this one melancholy case. To abandon it without further trial, solely on account of the unfortunate result in this instance, is unwise and unchristian. The Cherokees, the Choctaws, and various other tribes have been saved from extinction and educated up to the self-sustaining point; and something further than this failure with the Modocs is necessary to demonstrate that the same result cannot be reached with the Sioux and other Indian tribes of the West. Exterminate the Modocs —they have forfeited the right to live; but let us not measure others' corn in their bushel. They are not a fair specimen of the Indian race, but as that race is acknowledged to be, and the only wonder to us is that, with such unpromising materials to deal with, the Peace Commissioners have succeeded as well as they have.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It seems to have grown into a chronic habit with the newspapers in Pennsylvania to growl at and abuse the Legislature, especially when it adjourns finally. They have fallen into this groove and seem unable to get out of it. There is no pause to inquire whether the censures so liberally bestowed are just or unjust; but, as abuse is easy, they fall into it naturally and as a matter of course.

The Legislature which has just adjourned is no exception to this rule. It is abused and denounced as its predecessors have been, and about in the same terms and on the same accounts. It is arraigned because it passed so many bills; because it failed to pass any of overshadowing importance, and because it didn't pass the little schemes in which the writers of this sheet were personally interested. Whenever we see a paper particularly fire-brain on the Legislature, we naturally conclude that some bill failed to pass in which some body was specially interested. The measure of the guilt of the Legislature may be thus defined: "It has passed those bills which are of no use to us; and it has *failed* to pass those we wanted."

Now, we are far from believing that the members of the late Legislature were saints or profound statesmen; but we do know that the leading members in both Houses addressed themselves earnestly to the task of checking the tide of special legislation; that they labored vigorously to prevent hasty and ill-considered legislation; and that they accomplished a great deal more than they get credit for. The Speakers of both Houses did their best to prevent the introduction of bills in cases where the Courts have power, and the Speaker of the House, particularly, was inexorable in his rulings on this point, thereby excluding many improper bills, and preventing the attempt to introduce others of a similar kind; and the committees of both Houses sifted rigidly and carefully the bills referred to them, reporting more bills, negatively, than were ever so reported before.

The number of bills reported to the House was, in round numbers, 2,300, and to the Senate 2,000. This, notwithstanding the unusual pressure from all quarters to obtain chartered privileges, was less than last year and for several years previous. Of this number about 300 were reported negatively, and not acted on; a very large number were negatived and postponed on second or third reading; and a still larger number were never acted on at all. At no previous session of the Legislature has there been so large an accumulation of bills that failed to pass, and this one fact is worthy of very considerable praise on both sides.

The last session of the Legislature sent nearly thirteen hundred bills to the Governor; this one, we are assured, has sent a much less number; and we firmly trust and believe that the tide of special legislation has passed its flood and is now safely on the ebb.

The complaint that the Legislature has passed no measure of great importance is answered by the fact that no measure of great importance was presented to it for consideration. It passed on all that came before it, and many measures of great importance, and much otherwise in their tendency were squelched by it. Every bill offered, that was intended to limit and restrain special legislation, was passed. Let us specify:

It passed a bill giving the Governor power to appoint Notaries Public at his discretion. This cut off a very fruitful source of special legislation, inasmuch as, heretofore, from fifty to one hundred bills were passed every session authorizing the appointment of additional notaries.

It extended the powers of the Courts in granting charters, enumerating several new classes of charters that may thus be granted;

It passed a general law, very liberal in its provisions, for the incorporation of iron and steel companies and this was extended by a subsequent act to coke, paper, and several other classes of manufacturing companies, thereby cutting off another source of special legislation;

It fixed, clearly and distinctly, what kinds of property and how much shall hereafter be exempt from taxation, and repealed all special acts previously passed exempting from taxation property other than that thus specified. All efforts at exempting property from taxation were defeated by this act;

It abolished the tax on net earnings of corporations and the tax on gross receipts, thus removing a heavy load that was burdening the *productive industry of the State*;

It passed a general insurance law, establishing an insurance department, and providing for the legislation for the protection of those who have property insured;

It established, for the first time, a policy for the management of Normal Schools—a growing and important interest;

It passed a law for stocking the rivers of the State with fish;

It passed an Appportionment bill;

And finally, it passed an Appropriation bill in which the interests of the State were more carefully protected than usual.

To all this it may be added, to its credit, that it repealed the ridiculous cumulative system of voting in boroughs, and refused to pass the bill assuming the payment of claims for losses by border raids.

This is a fair record, and the fact that less than the usual number of bills was passed, notwithstanding the persistent pressure for their passage, from all quarters, is also to be taken into the account in making up a final judgment on the action of the Legislature.

We may be permitted to add that there was a steady and persistent desire shown, in both branches and by men of both parties, to watch and scrutinize legislation, and to prevent mischief, or the necessity of it, in that direction. Messrs. OWEN and BROCKWAY on the Democratic side, and Messrs. MITCHELL, ELLIOTT, MCCORMICK, MAHON, NEWMEYER, BULLARD and CREES on the Republican side, all gave it fair undivided attention to this matter, and merit special mention therefor; and in the Senate the same may be said of Messrs. WALLACE and J. D. DAVIS on the Democratic side, Mr. MCCLURE on no side, and Messrs. WHITE, PENNY, RUTAN, DEAMER, WAGNER, and our own Senators on the Republican side. We do not mention these gentlemen for the purpose of drawing invidious distinctions; but to show that care, vigilance and scrutiny were duly, steadily and continuously exercised.

On the whole, while there certainly may have been better Legislatures, there as certainly have been worse ones; and while all that was arrived at was not accomplished by those who appreciate the true sphere of legislation, much was, nevertheless, accomplished; and for the good that was done the Legislature deserves praise instead of blame.

THE Department of Agriculture has received answers from all parts of the country, to some questions propounded in a circular sent out last month, and the results elicited are of considerable value to the practical farmer. The monthly report for March contains answers regarding the rotation of crops, soil improvements, the relative profits of selling and feeding hay and grain, the most profitable branches of industry for small farms (lands compared with their value in 1860, and the causes of discouragement existing among farmers. In regard to rotation of crops the general result shown is, that there is no systematic rotation in any considerable portion of the United States. A thorough system is found only in a few counties in New England, the large number of towns and cities creating such a demand for garden products that rotation is very different. About a third of the reported counties in New York pursue a regular and uniform system; another third pursue a partial rotation, while the remainder seem to ignore it entirely. In a majority of counties in New Jersey crop rotation is the rule. All the counties in Pennsylvania but three counties are reported as practising it, and in Maryland rotation is general, but in some districts there is a decided tendency to excessive grain and grass cropping. Of the South Atlantic States Virginia shows the strongest tendency to crop rotation. About one-fourth of the counties in that State report a somewhat regular routine. In North Carolina a majority of the counties report an entire absence of crop rotation. In South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and in all the Gulf States, systematic rotation is very little thought of. In Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky an entire absence of systematic rotation is reported in a majority of counties. Of the states north of the Ohio river, considerable portions of Michigan and Wisconsin have been too recently settled to admit of any organized rotation system, but the tendency is in that direction. Rotation is the rule in about half the counties of Ohio, and in about one-third of those of Indiana. In Illinois two-thirds of the counties entirely ignore rotation, while of the remainder about one-half pay very little attention to it. In the States west of the Mississippi river, rotation is generally the rare exception, and destructive repetitions of particular crops are too frequent to mention. On the Pacific coast rotation is but little known, and the best wheat lands, which have astonished the world by their enormous production, are visibly declining in fertility. The Commissioner reasons from his answers of correspondents that home production for home consumption as a permanent policy is a more profitable policy than the opposite idea, that the profit of feeding hay and grain direct is more than the profit of selling those products, and that manure produced by the farmer's stock is far more profitable and beneficial as a rule than commercial fertilizers. He also classes "middlemen" among the greatest evils that beset a farmer, often taking, he says, for a small service, when they combine more than half the market value of a commodity, and leaving for the producer less than the cost of the production.

TELEGRAPH PROSPECTS AHEAD.

President Thurston, of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, has, we understand, secured for his line, from the patentees, the Automatic Telegraph System, and it is to be immediately put into operation over the wires of the company. This system, whereof the public have from time to time through the press heard somewhat, has for several years been progressing through various experimental stages, and has within the last few months been brought to a practically successful point.

The value of this system to the public will be best understood by some explanatory words. Most, if not all readers, know that telegraphic communication by the Morse system, is made by the transmission of certain signals, formed by dots and dashes, which are produced by the breaking and restoring of the electrical circuit through the use of a key, manipulated by the fingers of the operator. The average speed under the Morse system at which these signals can be transmitted, or made, is usually set down at about thirty words per minute. We understand that in the practical working of telegraph lines, however, the transmission is fully one-fifth less. The capacity of a wire, therefore, to transmit given numbers of words, messages, is limited by the number of signals the operator can manipulate with the Morse key. The volume of the transmission is also again circumscribed by the atmospheric and material conditions of the wires. For instance, on the circuit between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the current may be created by an electrical power of twenty cups of battery located at Pittsburgh; under certain atmospheric interferences and transient imperfection of the wire, not more than one cup power of current will reach Philadelphia; rendering it impossible to send or receive with any speed, if at all, signals between the two points. Under this limit of key power, and this uncertainty of battery power, it will readily be seen that only a specific average of transmission power is obtained, and that the volume of messages to be transmitted on any one wire is and must be, under the Morse system, limited. And the tariffs of the telegraph companies determined by their carrying capacity, as compared and adjusted with cost of maintenance, working expense, reconstruction and interest upon capital. An increase of wires, to overcome by conductive power, lack of transmitting ability, only increases expenses in relative proportions. The expenses of a telegraph company, are nearly fixities, the wages of employees and cost of material being governed by standard market rates, which vary but little, and rather upward than downward. Under all these circumstances, and under the competitive rates that have been for the last few years prevailing on telegraph lines in this country have been able to pay any dividends to stockholders, and on some routes and lines advance of rates became it is claimed necessary last year to prevent loss. While such advance of rates has been unpalatable to the public, and have no doubt somewhat decreased the business of telegraphy, yet to those who use the telegraph, it was probably a necessary evil, the dilemma being to pay such rates as will sustain opposition companies, or else, as by natural processes would be the result, have two hundred bills were passed every session authorizing the appointment of additional telegraph companies.

The automatic system of telegraphy, the principles of which are now well understood in telegraph circles, and to some extent among the general public, there has naturally been much anxiety for the invention of some process by which the transmissive capacity of a wire should be largely increased, without correspondingly increasing the cost of the wire, or attachment being thought—the one which would combine low rates to the public, with good remuneration to the stockholders. The automatic system which, as before stated, President Thurston has secured for his lines seems to be the desideratum. As before stated the Morse system only allows the transmission of about thirty words per minute, per wire. The automatic system has transmitted between Washington and New York as high as three thousand words a minute of press matter, in a clear, distinct, satisfactory manner. On longer circuits, even before the great progress which has been attained in the past three months was made, from three to four hundred words, or twenty times the Morse system capacity, was satisfactory transmitted on long circuits, and there is no doubt expressed that double that capacity can be attained. A description of the automatic system, interesting as it is, would occupy too long a space, and we can only say that the transmission of the Morse signals or key is made by means of machinery, and that when for lack of current by reason of atmospheric disturbances the Pacific and Atlantic lines could not receive a dot between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the automatic system was able to send and receive from two to three hundred words a minute over the same wires. Mr. Thurston expects to have the system working between Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities in a few days, and at Chicago, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and other large Western cities in a short time. This will give the lines of the Pacific and Atlantic great facilities, and must largely increase profits and the value of the stock of the public it looks as if the question of postal telegraph was to be settled in an unexpected manner under late telegraphic improvements. The Stearns duplex instrument or double transmitter, by which messages may be sent and received on the same wire at the same moment of time, doubles the transmissive capacity of a wire, and now comes into the field the Automatic system, by which the power of transmission over one wire is increased twenty or thirty fold; and when, as will probably be the result, the duplex instrument is combined with the automatic system, thus again doubling the transmission ability of the automatic system, it would seem as if private companies would be able profitably to telegraph at prices heretofore unhoped for, and telegraphing be as easy as talking, and, to quote a slang phrase, "as cheap."

A REMARKABLE freak of fortune has recently been witnessed in Hawley, England, where a blacksmith named Samuel Allen, employed as a common laborer by an English railway company, has found himself possessed of nearly half a million of money. Allen's ancestors owned and occupied the Ueberly Hall estate, situated near Bucksvall, but his father was ejected some time since on account of his inability to pay the little debts which he had been heir. A distant relative recently obtained a clue to the missing deeds, which had been found by strangers in a house on the premises, the former owner of the family, and had fallen into the hands of the Hall estate agent. The latter finding the several persons to believe that he had been sent down by the Lord Chancellor to help poor people to recover property, and who by now undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment in consequence. Upon the deeds being brought and put before him, and found in Hadden's office by the police, and those of the Ueberly estate were among them. Allen learning of the discovery, before him to make several efforts to discover the parchments, but without success, until he was induced to visit the prisoner in his cell. Hodges, in a moment of repentence, told him where the deeds had been placed, and they were found by Allen, who immediately set out for London, and established his claim to the property. Allen's friends could hardly be able to establish his title, and proceedings in the law Courts will shortly be commenced to recover the property.

THE week for the season in the important matter of restocking the lakes and rivers of the country with shad, salmon, and other valuable food fishes, has just opened. Seth Green, the eminent piscaculturist, is on his way South to begin the work of artificially impregnating the shad. He will start with ova of the Southern rivers, probably the Savannah, and come North as the season advances, reaching the Potomac about June. Complete arrangements have been made to secure a large supply of salmon ova from the Sacramento, 3,000,000 of which will be placed in the Potomac and Susquehanna next fall. The German salmon eggs, which were largely injured in the voyage, will be used for the present year's importation, will be replaced without cost. The salmon-hatching on the Penobscot will be continued on a much larger scale than ever, for the purpose of stocking the Eastern rivers.

CAPTAIN S. H. MILES, of New York, fell into the Delaware river at Arawen, Del., and was drowned. His companions, divided. His body was recovered, coffined, a physician's certificate of death by drowning secured, and the remains started for New York in the hands of Adams Express. At Philadelphia there was a delay of seven hours, the coffin lying at the depot during that time. Arrived at its destination, the certificate of the Lewes physician was found to be informal, and it was determined to open the burial case. John H. Kooms, undertakers of the supposed corpse attracted attention, and led to an examination. The man was found to be alive, although he had been encoffined for thirty-one hours. He was removed to a hospital, and is now rapidly recovering. This is the story told by the Philadelphia *Press*, and, if true, surely furnishes strangeness some of the most impossible stories of novelists.

A MAN of sixty, giving the name of P. H. Livingston and John J. Roe, has been victimizing the people of Mobile quite extensively. He represented himself to be a person of unlimited means, and commenced by buying nearly all the river vessels in the harbor, and ended by ordering them all with a cargo. His confederates congratulated him on his shrewdness in getting rid of his money, and he was arrested. He operated extensively in New Orleans also, getting the better of the chief of police of that place by his genial games.

NO BETTER illustration of New York's condition could be given than this little anecdote furnished: As Mr. Samuel Davis, a Custom-house official was passing along West street, the other morning, a ragged, dirty, hungry, and by now unrecognizable man accosted him with "Say, mister, can't yer give a feller ten cents?" "Yes, here's a stamp," replied Mr. Davis, handing the fellow the money. "Well, stranger, that has saved yer life. I was so hard up that I had made up my mind that if yer didn't give me nothin I'd kill ye and then rob ye," said the ruffian, in a cool tone of voice, at the same time disguising a dagger.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A meeting of petroleum dealers is in session in New York, for the purpose of establishing a code of rules for the government of their business transactions.

It is generally believed now by meteorologists, as we are to have a cycle of very hot summers at we are to have a cycle of very hot summers a eminent New York sanitarian in the Health Department has already issued a report suggesting measures during the coming summer which shall prevent the fatal effects of the expected heat.

Prof. Agassiz asserts that "all living beings, whatever their diversity of form, have grown up from eggs which are at first all precisely similar. Deviations take place little understood that eventually change these beings into widely differing animals." This explains where everything comes from except eggs.

A new outlet for the grain of the West is proposed in the improvement of the Kankakee or Iroquois rivers, in Illinois, and their connection with the Wabash and Erie Canal by means of a short canal extending from Attica to Logansport, Indiana, to the navigable waters of one or the other of those streams.

Serious irregularities in the Land Department in the State of Michigan are reported to have been discovered, involving the integrity of ex-Commissioner Edmonds.

Now winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The days that follow, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green undergrowth and cover,
Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

A New York physiologist is at work on a pamphlet in which he essays to prove that hydrophobia is nothing but "emotional insanity," and should be respected as such.

The estimated receipts from internal revenue for the current fiscal year, were $75,000,000. The receipts on April 1 had been $53,000,000, with three months of the year yet to hear from.

A petrified forest has been found by English tourists on the western portion of the Lybian desert, on the caravan route to the Faloom. In this vicinity the whole desert is littered with petrified wood, from pieces the size of one's finger to pieces of large branches and whole trunks of trees. This forest is said to be a continuation of the well-known petrified forest of the Arabian desert to the east of Cairo, but far superior to the latter in the size and perfectness of the trees.

Copper two cent pieces will become precious keepsakes in the remote future. The new coinage act abolished that coin, and no more will be put in circulation.

The freedmen advance daily. A little darkey in Eufaula, Alabama, recently put a bony companion in a sack, and sold him for old iron, obtaining thirty-five cents by the transaction.

The accretions of mud at the South west pass, and at the mouth of the Mississippi river, have been so large, during the past season, as to form a complete bar across that outlet, to the serious obstruction of navigation. At the latest advices there were forty-five fifty vessels, some of them having less than six-teen feet draught, awaiting ingress or egress.

During the last session of the Legislature of this State an act imposing State taxes "upon horses, mules and cattle" were repealed, the repeal, however, not to take effect until the next meeting of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of the Commonwealth.

San Francisco calls them "bootmen;" Chicago and many other cities call them "boomers," and Mr. W. S. Lords comes forward and proposes to call them "rousers."

The Legislature of New York is approaching the end of its regular session, and the journals of that State are beginning to discuss the question whether an extra session will or will be necessary, to finish important business not yet completed.

At a time when so many of the States are making severe cuts in school trustees, the experience of the people of Tiverton, R. I., is worth considering. A year ago they elected two or three females to a place on their school board, and the result of the experiment is seen in the fact that at the election last week a new board was chosen containing entirely of males.

Experiments are in progress in England on the preparation of illuminating gas from excrement. Among the various products arising from the distillation in the case are ammoniacal liquids and a coke worth $4 a ratchet destructive.

There seems to be a probability that in addition to the "New Jersey Railway National Air-lines," across the State, a third track will be laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Since the passage of the Five Per Cent law, the intelligence of such an enterprise has been admitted by many of their officers. The new road would be for their own special accommodation rather than as a competitor against the two others, although, from the nature of things, it would command a large proportion of the travel.

Apropos of the extensive religious revivals which are taking place in this country, it is a curious fact that they occur simultaneously with any unusual financial depression. In other lands, the signs of war awaken deep religious feeling, and the restoration of peace enriches the church through votive offerings. Here, the loss of the almighty dollar calls men to serious thought, and turns their care to something higher than dross.

It is a suggestive circumstance that, with perhaps three exceptions—the United States, Germany and Great Britain—all the civilized countries are plunged in financial difficulties. The greater portion of them have been created within the memory of the present generation; the great majority of them are running exit with a rapidity which is adding annually hundreds of millions to the national liabilities of the world.

PERSONAL.

An American has lately bought one of the four perfect copies of John Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, printed by William Caxton in 1483. Of writers of book making it remains to this day one of the most beautiful specimens. This copy of the *Confessio Amantis* contained a note from Thomas Heaton, the celebrated antiquary, who styled it, in his flourishing style, "was worthie at ye neaste a gaulping." It sold for £320 at a sale five months ago in West Dean, Sussex. The American owner paid $4,000 for it.

That good old man, Pio Nono, seems about to resign his earthly temple, let us hope, for a home more made with hands, eternal in the heavens. His Pontificate has been marked by the vicissitudes, more momentous and magnificent than that of any other pontiffs. He has lived to hear his own countrymen, Jewish Catholics, denounce the curse of the spiritual and temporal powers of the Church, in spite of all he could do to prevent it. He opposed the institution of the papacy to the progressive liberalism of modern thought, and suffered the humiliation of resisting how to implant they were to be crushed on ward march. But spite of all his mistakes, no Pope ever enjoyed to a greater extent the respect and popularity which all men yield as a willing tribute to unblemished personal character and sincere piety.

An English blacksmith has just recovered an estate worth $250,000, which had been the property of his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, but the title deeds to which were lost some hundred years ago, and the family were dispossessed. The deeds were lately discovered in London, where they had been sent for safe keeping by a legal firm, and were recovered at an expense of $20.

We are going to find out all about this Ujiji business pretty soon. Dr. Livingstone is reported on his way home. But how about that two years' trip down the Nile that Stanley sent the doctor on?

Bishop Crowther, of the Niger Territory, in Africa, said to be the first colored man ever admitted to the full episcopate of the English Episcopal Church, is now in London, soliciting funds for his mission.

Mr. James Montgomery Bailey, of the Danbury *News*, whose good things, credited to that paper or not credited, are found in all the journals, is a native of Albany, and was born in 1841. His father was killed when James was a child. His mother afterward married a gentleman from Rome, N. Y., and at that place, and in Albany, the family lived until 1860, when they moved to Danbury, Ct. At this time James was eighteen years of age. He had free range of the public schools, though at that time, like most boys, he preferred business. He checkes this indication, however, and remained at school until his arrival at Danbury, where he worked with a wagon maker and carpenter, until August, 1862, when the war, and with it the Danbury youth took his first practical lessons in original composition, sending letters home from the field. The printer's devil, and with a friend bought two Danbury papers, out of which they started the Danbury *News*. The paper was made strictly local, and it was not long before people discovered that one good paper was better than two poor ones.

English journals, particularly those of London, are industriously busying themselves in stunning PEPSIA. A little more than a year ago DYSPEPSIA was unknown in the United States. Massachusetts while he directed the finances of the country.

Pearl Wheat is announced of Dr. Wm. Brydon, C. B., of the Bengal Medical Service, whose name will be remarkable in Indian history as that of the one solitary individual of the 13,000 soldiers and camp followers of the British army at Cabul who was neither killed nor taken prisoner in the memorable retreat from Cabul in January, 1842. Dr. Brydon, after some hairbreadth escapes from the Afghans, who had deliberately marked him for slaughter and exempted, all the other persons composing the British force having been massacred or taken prisoners, he was able to ride through the rest of the seige of Jellalabad with the garrison under the command of Sir Robert Sale, and at his singular fate to be again sent up with Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and to pass unhinjured through that long and trying siege.

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At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variative weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 55.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 10 Loan, &c., surrendered at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Semple, G. F. Shafer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sommers, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or worthy.
5. It is far more wholesome and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by Mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of GEO. W. BITNER was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. BITNER, 1845 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.
The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING CARS, and GENERAL WORK, will be conducted on the above site, and will be largely owned by the firm of Geo. W. Bitner, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, GEO. W. BITNER being General Manager.
J. R. WILSON,
President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDBRACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. White TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our stock will comprise a full line of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of R. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by R. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
W. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

MANUFACTURERS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALE AND BEER

COCKS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

S. Lissberger

MANUFACTURERS.

MANSFIELD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES OF

Anti-Friction Metals.

Also General Smelters of

DIAMAN'S PATENT ANTI-OXIDATED COPPER.

The Most Durable Composition now in use for any kind of Machine Boxes or Bearings.

No. 13 SECOND AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fence Pickets.

We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inch Round Iron, the design shown in cut, at

30c. PER LINEAL FOOT.

They make a HANDSOME, HOUSE BURGLAR PROOF and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.

THE UNION IRON MILLS

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PLATES, ROLLED BEAMS, GIRDERS, ZORES FROM SCRAP.

Office, Chestnut Street, Between Water and First.

Anglers, Pinters, Aliers,

Fast Lines, Mallet Rods,

Marchant Bar, Forglags, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.

Western Office, No. 214 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Western Office, 194 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Correspondence of Sections Promptly Attended to.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Pittsburgh Novelty Works.

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

J. K. Moorhead & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter

SCALES,

Jones-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Varnish Mills, Mill Mandrels, &c.

Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D.W.C.Carroll & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Breeches, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Wire Rods, Ash Pans, Sheet Iron Work, Smoke Pipes, Sheet Plate, Coal Shutes, Iron Bridges, Condensers, Horse Rollers, Gasometers.

Blast Furnace Stand and Pipes.

Office and Works: Liberty, Second, Third, Short and Eighteenth Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SLOW SPEED CROSS TUBULAR BOILERS for Steamboat Use. Office at the Works. Drawings furnished. Send for circular. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

WEEKLY

Savings Bank

181 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 6 to 9 o'clock on Saturday Evenings.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. Cuddy, H. J. Hachmeister,
Henry Lloyd, Henry Langhamp,
George Wolf, Jos. G. Gray,
J. Gay McClintock, J. H. Dither,
S. A. Hill, Thos. S. Marlin.

JACOB H. WALTER, President.
WM. HOLMES, Vice President.
THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

Tradesman's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL

Accounts Solicited.

A. BRADLEY ..... President
W. VANKIRK ..... Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. ..... Cashier

HARE, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HARE & CO.)

Dealers in Eastern, Gold, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Interest Allowed on DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Attended To.

RIVER PACKETS.

Jas. Walton, H. M. Smith,
H. M. Long, Jno. H. Sweet,
A. J. Gemmell, S. A. Duncan,
A. C. Peterson, H. G. Nesbit,
J. M. Hutchison, Thos. Clark,
Jas. H. Kilbuck, James Phillips,
W. A. Isett, A. M. Gwinner.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND C. NEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 7 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER GENEVA ..... CAPT. PHILLIS
STEAMER CHRISTIAN ..... CAPT. WARD
STEAMER E. KENNETT ..... CAPT. E. W. CAMPBELL

For Freight or Passage apply on Steamboat, foot of Wood street, or to

JOHN FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander.

Leaves PITTSBURGH, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for MORGANTOWN, calling at all intermediate landings.

Leaves MORGANTOWN, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

NEXT TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON ..... Commander.
JOHN O'NEIL ..... Clerk.
WM. HARRISON ..... Steward.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, April 16—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

S. SHUMAN ..... Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT ..... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Burlington and St. Paul.

THURSDAY, 17TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Fearless and Barges

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. RICKENBAUGH & CO., Agents.

A. M. SCOTT ..... Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson Direct.

LEAVE HERE FROM 10 TO 15TH INST.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER

W. G. RICOT ..... Commander.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For New Orleans Direct.

TUESDAY, 15TH INST.

THE STEAMER

Iron Mountain and Barges.

WM. C. GRAY ..... Master

Will leave as announced.

For Through Freight or Passage apply to

R. G. GRAY,

No. 94 Water street.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER BAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Honeycomb, capable of resisting Very High Pressure, and of Superior Quality for Steamboat Cranks, Forged Steel Rolls for Cotton Factories, &c.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Pennsylvania and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, SPRING

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

FORMERLY KNOWN AND FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

CAST REFINED TYRE, CAST STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CAST AND BLISTER STEEL, SHOVEL AND SPADE STEEL, SQUARES AND BEAR SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE, Boiler Plates.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

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CAST STEEL

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PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

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Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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Issue and Its Products.

Office No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD

Bank and Building

ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.

FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE ..... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, without good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own names, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. HAUG.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JAMES M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS, P. S. BOGGS,
JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.

UNITED STATES

BANK,

NO. 123 FOURTH AVE.

OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be withdrawn at any time.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wilce, George Aiter,
Jonathan Walter, Sen., Hugh McNeill,
Jno. Dalzell, Jno. Laird,
Joseph Lambing, O. W. Anschutz,

Thos. F. Hunt, Cashier.

A. WICKS, President.
JOS. H. SWEARINGEN, Vice President.
JOS STRATMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
H. Darlington, Wm. Robinson,
Peter O'Neil, Matthew Mashimer,
Conrad Wilson, Jas. Kelso.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HAMILTON, Cashier.

IRON AND GLASS

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly remitted.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, without good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own names, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. HAUG.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas B. Atterbury, Daniel Weeks,
Jacob Haug, Wm. Phillips,
Joseph Woods, W. P. Lewis,
John Gallagher, Jas. Kelso,
John McMillen, John Adams,
Benjamin Jones, Benjamin F. Collins.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK ..... President.
C. W. MACKEY ..... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS ..... Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 35 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL ..... $100,000.

Book of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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W. H. LARIMER, W. W. WINKLEY,
J. H. BAIRD, PAUL H. HAUKE,
E. H. WALTER, JAMES H. AIKEN,
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
J. DAVITT, Cashier.
E. M. HUNTER, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received at par each day, subject to check at sight. Time Deposits receive attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miller, Jr., Robert Hamilton, Wm. Bell, Jr., Strong, Wm. Bells, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Clarke, C. Van Bibber, H. Gerwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. ORBISON.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Authorized by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1870.

CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE $500,000

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Goods and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Checks by Laws furnished at the Bank.

Collections and Remittances promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

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ANDREW MILLER, E. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD HOUSE, H. W. SMITH,
WILLIAM SELLOW, D. P. SMITH,
JOHN H. AYRES, JOHN H. MANKLE,
H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LANGHERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—C. SCHLEY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Directors:

JOHN W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.

JOHN P. WELLS, of Rayner, Bauman & Co.

ALFRED SLADE, of Slade & Hughes.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.

GEO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.

DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.

WM. H. SHIELDS, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds.

WM. SCOTT, Contractor.

WM. KLARER, Lang & Co.

RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad.

AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Co.

J. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL ..... $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. LARIMER, W. W. WINKLEY,
C. P. LANSING, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BAIRD, GEO. S. KETCHER.

S. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON ..... President.
JOHN D. FRASER ..... Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST Allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and other Securities.

Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11 o'clock.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, Sailing Packets of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and London.

Drafts, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President ..... DAVID GREIG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, PHILIP ERNEST,
J. V. MCDONALD, HENRY SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT,
S. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
SAMUEL HUWER, L. J. HAMMOND,
J. B. ENTERMAN, DAVID GREIG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14, 1873.

Perhaps parties who wonder at the closeness of money, considering the comparative quietness of general trade, would do well to remember that various railroads, towns and cities are among the heaviest borrowers and constantly in the market, and as it has become so fashionable that there seems to be little doubt about the habit having become a "second nature" in some instances, while in others it may possibly be considered an open question whether it does not take even a more prominent phase.

Many leading railroads, long established are borrowing at short time at high rates. And projectors of railroads located in the South and West are evidently not all particular whether they set or follow the fashion in this matter. On the whole we should hardly be willing to say that the wants of the mercantile public are extravagant, or that when business houses are well understood to be sound, but temporarily needy, that there is any lack of disposition to accommodate them as far as possible.

The city authorities, as represented through the Water Commission and the various Street Improvement Commissions, will be in the market as borrowers for from two to three millions of dollars during the coming summer. As holders of governments are selling out their bonds under influence of the high rates of premium, and can do no better than re-invest their surplus capital in home bonds. Owing to the fact that the demand for these bonds during the summer months largely exceeds the demand, the agents for the sale of city securities have open subscription books for those wishing to invest, in order that there may be no delay when the bonds are issued. Subscribers can now have their names entered and their orders filled, as the city authorizes the issue of the bonds.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¾	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117	117
10-40s		113
New 5s	112⅝	112⅝
Gold	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117
Currency Funding	113¾

—As a great many bonds are sold with accrued interest added to price named, we republish the following table showing interest at 6, 7, 7 3-10 and 8 per cent. per annum, on a $1,000 bond, and from one to thirty-one days.

Days.	6	7	7.30	8
1	.17	.19	.20	.22
2	.33	.38	.40	.44
3	.50	.58	.60	.67
4	.67	.77	.80	.87
5	.83	.96	1.00	1.09
6	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.31
7	1.17	1.34	1.40	1.53
8	1.33	1.53	1.60	1.75
9	1.50	1.73	1.80	1.97
10	1.67	1.92	2.00	2.19
11	1.83	2.11	2.20	2.41
12	1.97	2.30	2.40	2.63
13	2.14	2.49	2.60	2.80
14	2.30	2.68	2.80	3.07
15	2.47	2.88	3.00	3.29
16	2.63	3.07	3.20	3.51
17	2.79	3.26	3.40	3.73
18	2.95	3.45	3.60	3.95
19	3.13	3.64	3.80	4.16
20	3.29	3.84	4.00	4.38
21	3.46	4.03	4.20	4.60
22	3.62	4.22	4.40	4.83
23	3.79	4.41	4.60	5.04
24	3.95	4.60	4.80	5.26
25	4.11	4.79	5.00	5.48
26	4.28	5	5.20	5.70
27	4.44	5.18	5.40	5.92
28	4.60	5.37	5.60	6.14
29	4.77	5.56	5.80	6.35
30	4.93	5.75	6.00	6.58
31	5.10	5.95	6.20	6.79

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 13, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Western Union Tel	85½	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	36½	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Pacific Mail	36½	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Adams Express	57¾	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Wells Fargo Express	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
American Express	54¾	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70	70
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	...	101¾	101¾
Erie	93¾	93¾	93¾	...	93¾	93¾
Michigan Central	...	104	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	...	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central	...	115	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pitts	89	89	...	...	88½	...
Chicago and N. W	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and N. W. pref	...	85	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	109	108¾	108¾	...	108¾	108¾
St. Paul	58¾	58¾	...	...	58¾	...
St. Paul pref	69¾	70	69¾	...	...	...
Wabash	37	37	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	95	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	45	44¾	...	45	44¾
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	...	33¾	33¾
Chicago and Alton	110	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton pref	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hannibal and St. Jo.	...	124	...	...	...	...
New Jersey Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
C., C., and I. C.	30	...	...	...	...	...
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic Mail	...	...	...	...	...	...

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	56½	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	97⅜	Lehigh Navigation	38¾
United Cos.	119	Pittsburgh 8s	73
Oil Creek	82	A., V. R. R. 7-30's	92
Lehigh Valley	59¾	Central Transport'n	47¾

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling at a per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1¼ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days', at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts—Below.	Calls—Above.
Central and Hudson	1 to 2	2 to 2½
C., C., C. and I. C.	1 to 1¼	1 to 2
Erie Railway	⅞ to 3	3 to 3¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.	2 to 3½	3 to 3¾
Harlem Railroad	6 to 7	7 to 8
Lake Shore	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¼
Northwestern	1 to 1¼	1 to 2
Ohio and Mississippi	⅞ to 1	1¼ to 1¾
Pacific Mail	5 to 6	6 to 7
Rock Island	1 to 1¼	2½ to 3
St. Paul	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¼
Union Pacific	1 to 1¼	1¼ to 1¾
Wabash	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¼
Western Union	1¼ to 2	2 to 3¼
Gold ⅛ for 30 days, ¼ for 60...2 to 2½		2 to 2½

The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 14, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather is all that could be wished, and before many days pass the cry of "impassable country roads" will have ceased to ring in our ears. What next? The market for the week opens and closed with the tone of improvement, still we look for an increase in the volume of trade ere many days. We shall not weary the reader with extended remarks, nor will we enter into any speculation as to the cause of the present stiffness in the markets. When the "good time coming" arrives we shall make a note of it. In the meantime the ruling of the market will be given below, the rates being wholesale unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—Receipts 418 barrels. The market is reported dull, and prices are now ranging from $1 00 @ barrel to $2 75, the latter being an exceptional figure for an extra choice article.

BEANS.—The market quiet with sales at 40@50c @ gallon.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash 4¾@4¾c; refined 6a 6¾c; pots 9¼@9¾; pearls 11c; arsenic 3¾@3¾c; nitre 8½@9c; saltpeter 14c; black 1¼@1 6c.

ALES.—X at $9 @ bbl; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11. There is no demand.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have to note a still further advance of ¼c on canvassed and country cured hams. The market is reported fairly active. Following are the varied quotations: Canvassed hams 16c; do plain 15½c; canvassed shoulders 9c; canvassed do 9¾c; plain shoulders 9c; rib sides 9c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; canvassed breakfast bacon 12¾c; plain do 12c; canvassed dried beef 10c; plain do 13½c; mess pork $17 50; family sausage 10c; city lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined, in tierces, 10c; in half bbls, 10¾c; in kegs and buckets 11¼c. Receipts, tierces, 34.

BUTTER.—Receipts 42 packages. The near approach of the advent of "grass butter" causes holders of stock to make exertions to run off the stocks on hand. It is difficult to quote the market, owing to its varying phases. We may remark, however, that there is little inquiry for anything but strictly prime butter, suitable for table use, which is held at 24@26c per lb; medium to good 24@ 20c; common (though bakers' 6c) 16@18c per lb.

CANNED GOODS.—We quote as follows: Tomatoes $1 90@2 00 @ doz; 1 lb cans $5 00; ¾ lb cans $4 00; ½ lb cans $3 60.

BEANS.—There is a continued good demand for prime white navy at $2 25@2 75 @ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—Sales reel at 8½@9c; green 5@6c; dri 5½@6c.

BRANDY.—Penn. Mill rates: two brush 37c; two and a half brushes 42c; three brushes 53c.

CHEESE.—Sales in a small way at 13@13½c @ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Current price $7 50@8 00 @ case.

CURRIES.—The receipts continue very light, and we do not alter our quotations and we quote as follows: Goshen 12½@13c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL.—We quote as follows: 13½@16c for car lots, with the usual advance from stores in jobbing lots.

CANVASSERS.—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's varieties reported at $12@14 @ M, eastern $7@9.

CORDS.—Small sales at $2@3 @ barrel.

COUNTRY BACON.—The demand continues fair, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Hams sold to shoulders 6@7c; clear sides, 6½@7c; smoked dressed hogs 6@6½c @ lb. Country lard 7@8c.

DRIED FRUITS.—$5.50 per box for this description of fruits is drawing to a close, causing the market to rule slow at lower figures. We quote as follows: Peaches, 10@10½c; apples, 6@6½c; pared, 16@18c; halves: apples 8@9c; blackberries, 10@12c; pitted cherries, 15@16c; unpitted, 6@7c.

EGGS.—Receipts heavy and market unsettled. The price is now 16@16c per dozen, some dealers holding for 17c.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese feathers are held at 65@70c @ lb.

FLOUR.—Receipts are increasing, being 1,584 barrels against 912. We are led to expect that Western flours would drop a figure or two before the close of the week, but the prices do not appear to be verified as the following figures will show. Store rates: Madison Mills, $8 75; Rising Sun, $8 00; Minnesota Island, $7 75; Red River, $7 75; Iron City, $7 75; Ford's best $7 50; Penn Mills, white wheat, $7 50; Lowes; short rye middles, loose, $3 00; sacks $3 00; Mahoning Valley $9 50. Mill rates: —National, white wheat, $10 00 @ bbl; sacks $9 00; Sun Mill, Southern amber, $9 50 @ bbl; sacks $9 00; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 50 @ bbl; sacks $9 00. Rye flour $5 00. Corn meal $3 00. Oat meal $8 00.

GROCERIES.—There are no changes to note in prices. The market is reported only moderately active, with sales at the annexed quotations:

Sugars—Hards 12¾c; A. 11¾c; B 11¼c; extra C 11¼c; C, 11c; C yellow 10¾c. New Orleans 8@9¾c. Good C, prime brice choice 10¾c.

Coffees—Roasted 19c—Packages 17c; loose 20@ 22c. Green—Rio 15@16½c; Laguayra 16½@17c; Mocha 24c; Java 28c.

Syrups—Common 30@35c; Crystalcoe; H A R X X X 46c; double flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phenix 75c; white drips $1 20.

Molasses—New Orleans: Rahgoon 74@85c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 85c; prime 75c @ gallon.

Rice—Carolina 9@10c.

Raisins—Layers $2 50; Valencidenes 10c; Muscatels $2 50@3 00 @ box.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of grain since our last report, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	1,301	Barley, sacks
Oats, sacks	1,928	Rye, sacks
Corn, sacks	113	

The market presents no new features, if we except the fact that receipts are slightly on the increase. We see no reason to change our quotations, and we give the status of the market as follows: Prime white $1 @ bu, and prime red winter at $1 75@1 80 per bu. Oats in fair demand at 45@46c @ bu, prime to prime white; black 42c per bushel. Corn—Ear is in fair demand at 40@42c @ bu. Shelled corn in good demand at 40@42c, on track, and 50@55c free in elevator. Rye nominally at 85@90c. Barley—Fall 95@$1 00; spring 75@80c @ bushel.

HAY.—Baled, on wharf and track, $25@30 per ton; wagons $20@28. There is a fair demand.

POULTRY.—Market dull; sales live chickens at 75c @ set per pair; dressed 15@16c per lb; Turkeys scarce; dressed 20@22c per lb.

POTATOES.—The market is weaker, and holders are anxious to realize. Burbanks and other early varieties will put in an appearance ere long, but as yet prices are maintained, and we quote as follows: Prime peachblows 85@

THE VERY LATEST.

THE PERFIDIOUS MODOCS.

General Sherman's Telegram to General Scofield—General Jeff C. Davis the Successor of the Murdered Canby—Official Statement of the Purpose and Powers of the Modoc Peace Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—General Sherman, in a dispatch to general Scofield, says: "The President approves the most severe punishment of Modoc murderers, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their inhuman cruelty and perfidy. Commit Mrs. Canby and have done and perfect. Commit Mrs. Canby and have done and perfect. Commit Mrs. Canby and have done and perfect